

CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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COUNTRY Polish Occupied Germany REPORT

TOPIC 1. 29th Mecz Inf Regt in Sagan. 2. 11th Mecz Div in Sagan and Troops and military Installations in Sagan and Sorau.
3. Soviet Troops in Neuhammer and Polish Troops in Sieradz.

EVALUATION _____ PLACE OBTAINED _____

DATE OF CONTENT _____

DATE OBTAINED _____ DATE PREPARED _____

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REFERENCES _____

PAGES 5 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) _____

REMARKS _____

This is UNEVALUATED Information

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1. Prior to October 1953, the 29th Mecz Inf Regt, _____ was located in the former Dachsberg Kaserne in Sagan (O 52/B 26), 3 kilometers northwest of the center of the city on the north side of the Sorau (O 52/B 16) road. The quartering rooms in the installation were occupied above capacity. On an average, 20 soldiers were accommodated in a 36-qm room. The regiment was subordinate to the 11th Mecz Div whose headquarters was also located in Sagan.¹

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2. The 29th Mecz Regt was organized into three infantry battalions, a tank battalion, an artillery battalion, an engineer company, a signal company, a reconnaissance platoon, a motor transport company.

The 1st and 2d Inf Bns were organized into three infantry companies each. Each company numbered 100 to 120 men. The strength figures of the companies were subjected to substantial variations as recruits were assigned at an unequal rate. The 3d Bn which was a cadre unit was organized into two small infantry companies and a heavy weapons company. The battalion trained the NCO candidates. About 50 percent of the soldiers of each company were NCO candidates. The tank battalion, the strength of which averaged 250 men, was organized into three companies each of which had 7 T-34/85 tanks. The artillery battalion of the regiment was organized into a mortar battery of 6 or 8 x 120-mm mortars, an AT company of 6 x 57-mm guns, and a battery of 6 heavier guns of an unknown model. The engineer company which numbered an estimated over 100 enlisted men had 12 half-pontoons which were loaded onto 4 trucks, an undetermined number of pneumatic boats, and one or two motor boats. The reconnaissance platoon was subordinate for discipline and administration to the signal company which numbered about 60 men. The reconnaissance platoon had model BA-64 armored scout cars, East-German-made 300-ccm BMW solo motorcycles, and heavy Polish-made model M-20 700-ccm motorcycles with sidecars. The motor transport company which numbered 140 _____ organized into three motor transport platoons and a regimental motor transport company combined all _____ for the vehicles of the reconnaissance

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platoon, the vehicles of the transport company, etc. The company had two jeeps, about 120 trucks and 4 trucks with built-in motor-vehicle repair shop for the maintenance platoon. The trucks included LIG-150, GAZ-51, and GAZ-63 models, two GAZ-67 vehicles and 4 Polish-made Star-20 trucks.

3. The Polish Lieutenant Colonel Jaworski (fnu) was the regimental commander. Officers of the regimental headquarters included Major Wydra (fnu) and Captain Mroczek (fnu). The artillery battalion was commanded by Major Pasterniak (fnu) whose deputy was Captain Peterko (fnu). The 1st Bn was led by Senior Lieutenant Domański (fnu), the 2d Bn by Senior Lieutenant Kiebasa (fnu). The signal company was led by an officer named Guzik (fnu) whose rank was unknown. As the commander of the transport company who was a captain was absent the unit was led by Officer Candidate Kuźbida (fnu). The political officer of the company was Officer Candidate Bonk (fnu). The motor transport officer of the regiment was Major Sakiewicz (fnu) whose deputy was Captain Gajda. Except for the tank battalion, each company was usually staffed with one officer and the political officer only. Political officers were also assigned to the battalion headquarters and the regimental headquarters. 3

4. In the fall of 1951, most soldiers of the regiment belonged to the 1930 and 1931 classes. In the spring and fall of 1952, recruits of the 1932 class and deferred members of older classes were assigned to the regiment. About 70 percent of the soldiers of the regiment came from the areas of Łódź (Q 52/0 93), Pabianice, Zdunska Wola (Q 52/0 52) and Sieradz (Q 52/6 42) and the formerly Polish section of Upper Silesia. The units sporadically included German soldiers.

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The units were below authorized strength. The numbers of recruits assigned to the companies was also insufficient as, at that time, the recruiting district headquarters had not enough young men available. In an effort to eliminate the shortage of officers, the unit leaders recommended for training as an officer any soldier who slightly satisfied the requirements. In many cases the subject soldiers attempted to avoid their nomination for training as officers. 4

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5. In November 1951, the units of the regiment wore khaki uniforms and red cap bands. The tank battalion wore gray blue uniforms and black cap bands. Later, all units of the regiment and the division received black cap bands. The tank units also received khaki uniforms instead of their blue gray ones. Arms insignia mounted on the collar patches of the tank soldiers represented miniature brass tanks. Other soldiers were also allowed but not bound to wear arms insignia. They had to purchase at their own expense these insignia which were worn on dress uniforms only. It was known that riflemen wore crossed-rifle insignia, artillerymen crossed-barrel insignia, motor drives winged-wheel insignia, and signal soldiers lighting insignia. These insignia were generally worn in exceptional cases only.

6. Payment of 6.00 Złoty to corporals of 9.00 Złoty, and staff sergeants of 34 Złoty per month. It was granted leave to soldiers who served their two years' term of active military service. Leave was granted, for instance, for efficiency or on the occasion of special family affairs. The narrow-minded leave policy had a very detrimental influence on the soldiers' morale. Leaving the barracks installation off duty, was almost impossible because the soldiers plainly had no time to go out.

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7. In 1952, the tank battalion of the regiment received three new tanks which had just been manufactured in Laband (Q 51/Y 38). Most tanks of the battalion were manufactured after the war. Some tanks from World War II were also still available. Each infantry company of the regiment was equipped with four Maxim heavy machine guns, 4 to 6 air-cooled light machine guns with disk magazines, and four 82-mm mortars.

8. In the summer of 1952, the headquarters of the 11th Mecz Div was located in the eastern wing of the former Artillerie Kaserne in Sagan.

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The division was commanded by the Soviet Colonel Jerczow (fnu) who wore only Polish uniforms. It was subordinate to a corps headquarters in Breslau (P 52/C 41). The commanding general of this corps was a Soviet general wearing a Polish uniform.

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The area of the 11th Mecz Div included the stations of Sagan and Sorau.⁵

9. Units other than the 29th Mecz Inf Regt which were located in the former Dachsberg Kaserne included the 18th Mecz Inf Regt, the 22d Medium Tk Regt, [] a heavy tank regiment or a tank SP regiment, a tank instruction battalion and a unit code [] which possibly belonged to one of the abovementioned units. The 22d Medium Tank Regt was equipped with T-34/85 tanks. The [] designation of this unit appeared on motor-vehicle repair slips as the tanks of the 29th Mecz Inf Regt and such motor vehicles of this regiment which were subjected to major repairs were taken to the tank repair shop of the medium tank regiment. The armored vehicles of the heavy tank regiment were not definitely identified as tanks and also included SU-122 SP guns. The regiment activated in the fall of 1951. At that time, the regiment numbered 600 to 700 soldiers. An undetermined number of T-34/85 tanks was also still observed at this unit.⁶

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10. The artillery regiment and the AAA regiment of the 11th Mecz Div were stationed at Sorau. Another mechanized infantry regiment was possibly also stationed there. Other units of the division were known only indefinitely. Units of the artillery regiment and the AAA regiment also trained at the station training ground in Sagan. The hospital for the station of Sagan was also located in Sorau.

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11. Units other than the headquarters of the 11th Mecz Div which were located in the former Artillerie Kaserne on the west side of Bahnhof Strasse in Sagan included an AAA school and a motor transport school of the Polish Army, soldiers of which wore red cap bands and were not subordinate to the 11th Mecz Div. ZIS-150 trucks which towed 37-mm AA guns on four-wheeled gun carriages were observed at this installation. No other units were located there.⁸

12. In the summer of 1953, the 11th Mecz Div went to the Biedrusko (P 53/X 27) troop training grounds.

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[] In 1952, the division was not sent to the training grounds.

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Returning from the training grounds in 1953, []

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[] they finally participated in a 10-day maneuver at corps level which also involved air force units. For practices in the vicinity of their station, the troops stationed at Sagan used a training ground just northwest of the former Dachsberg Kaserne. Tank units were only occasionally observed practicing at this site.⁹

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13. The ammunition depots for the troops quartered in the former Dachsberg Kaserne were located in the wooded area about 800 to 1,000 meters northwest or westnorthwest of the installation. Another ammunition depot which was still under construction in October 1953 and was to be turned over to the tank troops was located about 600 meters west of the installation and south of the Sorau road. All incoming shipments of ammunition arrived at the installation on the railroad spur which led to the site, and were later trucked to the ammunition depots.

14. [REDACTED] a football match which involved the team of the 11th Mecz Div and a Soviet team of the Neuhammer (O 52/B 34) station. On the occasion of this match which was held in Neuhammer, a Soviet one-star general was observed chatting with the commander of the 11th Mecz Div who was apparently a good friend of his. The athletic field to which the Polish team was guided through the cordon was located about 300 meters east of Neuhammer. From the athletic field, dependents of Soviet officers and NCOs were observed in the area of the town. An undetermined number of tanks was observed travelling in the sandy hilly terrain adjacent to the athletic field. Numerous modern trucks were also observed. The Polish team left immediately after the match. The Strans (O 52/B 44) troop training grounds was unknown. Components units of the 11th Mecz Div were never rotated to a troop training grounds so designated.

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15. In February 1954, the only barracks installation in Sieradz (Q 52/O 42) which was located northwest of the city quartered a Polish signal officer school and a special-carrier NCO school. As against its layout during World War II the installation covered double the area. Officer candidates who wore dark trousers with wide red stripes were frequently observed in the streets of Sieradz. Officer candidates and soldiers quartered in this installation wore red cap bands. No recruiting district headquarters (WKR) was stationed at Sieradz. All recruiting affairs were handled by the Pabianice WKR. Prior to the spring of 1954, no military installation were located in Zdunska Wola. 10

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. The 29th Mecz Regt, [REDACTED] which is subordinate to the 11th Mecz Div and is located in the former Dachsberg Kaserne in Sagan is known and again confirmed by the present report.

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2. [REDACTED] Comment. The present report contains valuable details on the organization and equipment of this Polish mechanized regiment.

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3. [REDACTED] Comment. The officers whose names are mentioned in the present report are unknown.

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4. [REDACTED] Comment. The dates of induction of the the classes mentioned in the present report agree with previous information.

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5. [REDACTED] Comment. The headquarters of the 11th Mecz Div which is commanded by Colonel Jerezow (fnu), and its subordination to the II Mecz Corps in Berlin are known and again confirmed by the present report.

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6. [REDACTED] Comment. Even when considered as a large installation, the Dachsberg Kaserne is not likely to quarter another mechanized regiment, 2 tank regiments, 1 tank instruction battalion and possibly, unit [REDACTED] in addition to the 29th Mecz Regt which is allegedly located there. The medium tank regiment and the heavy tank SP regiment of the 11th Mecz Div have not yet been identified definitely. The 22d Medium Tank Regt, [REDACTED] is reported for the first time. It is undetermined whether or not this unit belongs to the 11th Mecz Div and whether or not the heavy tank SP regiment of this division is also stationed at Sagan. An 18th Mecz Regt is unknown. Previous information indicated that the 18th Rifle Regt is stationed at Wadowice and subordinate to the 6th Rifle Div in Cracow.

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7.  Comment. The artillery regiment and the AAA regiment of the 11th Mecz Div in Sorau are known and are again confirmed by the present report.
8.  Comment. The two schools which are mentioned in the present report are unknown.
9.  Comment. It is known that, for the summer months, the II Mecz Corps is rotated to the Biedrusko troop training grounds. In the summer of 1955, troops of the II Mecz Corps have again gone to this training grounds.
10.  Comment. The present report on a signal officer school in Sieradz agrees with previous information.

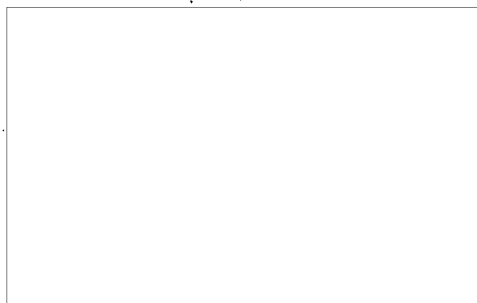
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1. Prior to October 1953, the 29th Mecz Inf Regt, was located in the former Dachsberg Kaserne in Sagan (O 52/B 26), 3 kilometers northwest of the center of the city on the north side of the Sorau (O 52/B 16) road. The quartering rooms in the installation were occupied above capacity. On an average, 20 soldiers were accommodated in a 36-sq room. The regiment was subordinate to the 11th Mecz Div whose headquarters was also located in Sagan.¹

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2. The 29th Mecz Regt was organized into three infantry battalions, a tank battalion, an artillery battalion, an engineer company, a signal company, a reconnaissance platoon,

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The 1st and 2d Inf Bns were organized into three infantry companies each. Each company numbered 100 to 120 men. The strength figures of the companies were subjected to substantial variations as recruits were assigned at an unequal rate. The 3d Bn which was a cadre unit was organized into two small infantry companies and a heavy weapons company. The battalion trained the NCO candidates. About 50 percent of the soldiers of each company were NCO candidates. The tank battalion, the strength of which averaged 250 men, was organized into three companies each of which had 7 T-34/85 tanks. The artillery battalion of the regiment was organized into a mortar battery of 6 or 8 x 120-mm mortars, an AT company of 6 x 57-mm guns, and a battery of 6 heavier guns of an unknown model. The engineer company which numbered an estimated over 100 enlisted men had 12 half-pontoons which were loaded onto 4 trucks, an undetermined number of pneumatic boats, and one or two motor boats. The reconnaissance platoon was subordinate for discipline and administration to the signal company which numbered about 60 men. The reconnaissance platoon had model BA-64 armored scout cars, East-German-made 300-ccm BMW solo motorcycles, and heavy Polish-made model M-20 700-ccm motorcycles with sidecars. The motor transport company which numbered 140 to 160 enlisted men was organized into three motor transport platoons and a maintenance unit. The regimental motor transport company combined all motor vehicles of the regiment, except for the vehicles of the reconnaissance

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platoon, the vehicles of the tank battalion and the special motor vehicles of the engineer company. As far as possible the transport company detailed the same vehicles to the units of the regiment for practices, etc. The company had two jeeps, about 120 trucks and 4 trucks with built-in motor-vehicle repair shop for the maintenance platoon. The trucks included ZIS-150, GAZ-51, and GAZ-63 models, two GAZ-67 vehicles and 4 Polish-made Star-20 trucks.

3. The Polish Lieutenant Colonel Jaworski (fnu) was the regimental commander. Officers of the regimental headquarters included Major Wydra (fnu) and Captain Mroczek (fnu). The artillery battalion was commanded by Major Pasterniak (fnu) whose deputy was Captain Peterko (fnu). The 1st Bn was led by Senior Lieutenant Domański (fnu), the 2d Bn by Senior Lieutenant Kiełbasa (fnu). The signal company was led by an officer named Guziek (fnu) whose rank was unknown. As the commander of the transport company who was a captain was absent the unit was led by Officer Candidate Kuibida (fnu). The political officer of the company was Officer Candidate Bonk (fnu). The motor transport officer of the regiment was Major Sakiewicz (fnu) whose deputy was Captain Guła. Except for the tank battalion, each company was usually staffed with one officer and the political officer only. Political officers were also assigned to the battalion headquarters and the regimental headquarters. 3

4. In the fall of 1951, most soldiers of the regiment belonged to the 1930 and 1931 classes. In the spring and fall of 1952, recruits of the 1932 class and deferred members of older classes were assigned to the regiment. About 70 percent of the soldiers of the regiment came from the areas of Łódź (Q 52/O 93), Pabianice, Zdunska Wola (Q 52/O 52) and Sieradz (Q 52/O 42) and the formerly Polish section of Upper Silesia. The units sporadically included German soldiers.

The units were below authorized strength. The numbers of recruits assigned to the companies was also insufficient as, at that time, the recruiting district headquarters had not enough young men available. In an effort to eliminate the shortage of officers, the unit leaders recommended for training as an officer any soldier who slightly satisfied the requirements. In many cases the subject soldiers attempted to avoid their nomination for training as officers. 4

5. In November 1951, the units of the regiment wore khaki uniforms and red cap bands. The tank battalion wore gray blue uniforms and black cap bands. Later, all units of the regiment and the division received black cap bands. The tank units also received khaki uniforms instead of their blue gray ones. Arms insignia mounted on the collar patches of the tank soldiers represented miniature brass tanks. Other soldiers were also allowed but not bound to wear arms insignia. They had to purchase at their own expense these insignia which were worn on dress uniforms only. It was known that riflemen wore crossed-rifle insignia, artillerymen crossed-barrel insignia, motor drives winged-wheel insignia, and signal soldiers lighting insignia. These insignia were generally worn in exceptional cases only.
6. Privates received a payment of 6.00 Złoty, acting corporals of 9.00 Złoty, sergeants of 24.00 Złoty, and staff sergeants 32 to 34 Złoty per month. It was left to the unit leaders' discretion to grant leave to soldiers who served their two years' term of active military service. Leave was granted, for instance, for efficiency or on the occasion of special family affairs. The narrow-minded leave policy had a very detrimental influence on the soldiers' morale. Leaving the barracks installation off duty, was almost impossible because the soldiers plainly had no time to go out.

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7. In 1952, the tank battalion of the regiment received three new tanks which had just been manufactured in Laband (Q 51/Y 38). Most tanks of the battalion were manufactured after the war. Some tanks from World War II were also still available. Each infantry company of the regiment was equipped with four Maxim heavy machine guns, 4 to 6 air-cooled light machine guns with disk magazines, and four 82-mm mortars.
8. In the summer of 1952, the headquarters of the 11th Mecz Div was located in the eastern wing of the former Artillerie Kaserne in Sagan. [REDACTED] 25X1
[REDACTED] The division was commanded by the Soviet Colonel Jerczow (fnu) who wore only Polish uniforms. It was subordinate to a corps headquarters in Breslau (P 52/C 41). The commanding general of this corps was a Soviet general wearing a Polish uniform [REDACTED] 25X1
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9. Units other than the 29th Mecz Inf Regt which were located in the former Dachsberg Kaserne included the 18th Mecz Inf Regt, the 22d Medium Tk Regt, [REDACTED] a heavy tank regiment or a tank SP regiment, a tank instruction battalion and unit [REDACTED] which possibly belonged to one of the abovementioned units. The 22d Medium Tank Regt was equipped with T-34/85 tanks. The [REDACTED] designation of this unit appeared on motor-vehicle repair slips as the tanks of the 29th Mecz Inf Regt and such motor vehicles of this regiment which were subjected to major repairs were taken to the tank repair shop of the medium tank regiment. The armored vehicles of the heavy tank regiment were not definitely identified as tanks and also included SU-122 SP guns. The regiment activated in the fall of 1951. At that time, the regiment numbered 600 to 700 soldiers. An undetermined number of T-34/85 tanks was also still observed at this unit. 6 25X1
10. The artillery regiment and the AAA regiment of the 11th Mecz Div were stationed at Sorau. Another mechanized infantry regiment was possibly also stationed there. Other units of the division were known only indefinitely. Units of the artillery regiment and the AAA regiment also trained at the station training ground in Sagan. The hospital for the station of Sagan was also located in Sorau. 7 25X1
11. Units other than the headquarters of the 11th Mecz Div which were located in the former Artillerie Kaserne on the west side of Bahnhof Strasse in Sagan included an AAA school and a motor transport school of the Polish Army, soldiers of which wore red cap bands and were not subordinate to the 11th Mecz Div. ZIS-150 trucks which towed 37-mm AA guns on four-wheeled gun carriages were observed at this installation. No other units were located there. 8 25X1
12. [REDACTED] 25X1

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13. The ammunition depots for the troops quartered in the former Dachsberg Kaserne were located in the wooded area about 800 to 1,000 meters northwest or westnorthwest of the installation. Another ammunition depot which was still under construction in October 1953 and was to be turned over to the tank troops was located about 600 meters west of the installation and south of the Sorau road. All incoming shipments of ammunition arrived at the installation on the railroad spur which led to the site, and were later trucked to the ammunition depots. 25X1
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15. In February 1954, the only barracks installation in Sieradz (Q 52/O 42) which was located northwest of the city quartered a Polish signal officer school and a special-carrier NCO school. As against its layout during World War II the installation covered double the area. Officer candidates who wore dark trousers with wide red stripes were frequently observed in the streets of Sieradz. Officer candidates and soldiers quartered in this installation wore red cap bands. No recruiting district headquarters (WKR) was stationed at Sieradz. All recruiting affairs were handled by the Pabianice WKR. Prior to the spring of 1954, no military installation were located in Zdunska Wola. 10 25X1 25X1
1. [] Comment. The 29th Mecz Regt, [], which is subordinate to the 11th Mecz Div and is located in the former Dachsberg Kaserne in Sagan is known and again confirmed by the present report. 25X1
2. [] Comment. The present report contains valuable details on the organization and equipment of this Polish mechanized regiment. 25X1
3. [] Comment. The officers whose names are mentioned in the present report are unknown. 25X1
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10. Comment. The present report on a signal officer school in Sieradz agrees with previous information. 25X1

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